FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Nuclear weapon believed to have been first British H-bomb tested in Pacific.

SCUA group lifted ban on use of Suez Canal.

Kings of Iraq, Saudi Arabia met to bolster Jordan.

USSR revised system of production controls.

Colombian Pres. Rojas ousted.

13 died in Italian auto race.

United States

President addressed nation in defense of budget.

Senate heard detailed charges that Beck misused union funds.

Died: singer Ezio Pinza, actor Erich Von Stroheim.

WORLD AFFAIRS

ATOMIC WEAPONS

British Test Bomb. Britain reportedly became the world's 3d hydrogen bomb power May 15 with the detonation, over its Christmas I. test area, of a "nuclear device" generally believed to have been an H-bomb. A communiqué issued in London by Supply Min. Aubrey Jones said that the test, under command of Air Vice Marshal W. E. Oulton, task force cmndr., and W. R. J. Cook, scientific director, took place "at a high altitude in the Central Pacific." An Air Ministry statement said that the nuclear "weapon" had been dropped by a Vickers Valiant jet bomber. The test was carried out one month sooner than expected. [See p. 139A3]

U.S. Series Set. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, in a note rejecting an Apr. 29 Japanese Govt. appeal for cessation of all further nuclear weapons tests, confirmed May 13 that the U.S. would begin a series of "low fission" atomic tests in Nevada May 16. Dulles assured Japan that the U.S. would exercise "extreme safety measures" and that the tests would not bring any "significant addition to radiation levels throughout the world." Dulles asserted that continued U.S. nuclear tests would be necessary in the absence of Soviet agreement on specific nuclear controls. [See p. 130E2]

(The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed May 14 that the planned May-Sept. test series would include at least 14 nuclear detonations, one of which would be the first firing of an air-to-air rocket carrying an atomic warhead. The AEC had announced May 10 that observers from 47 non-Communist nations had been invited to witness the 9 public tests.) [See p. 93D1; Vol. XVI, 165B1-B2]

Opposition to Tests. The Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) of the USSR approved May 10 in Moscow a resolution calling on the U.S. Congress & British Parlt. to join in talks on outlawing all future nuclear bomb tests. It acted after Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko defended Soviet atomic arms production as necessary in view of British & U.S. efforts to impede any accord on banning tests. [See p. 130D2]

The Japanese Forgn. Ministry, expressing "strong regret" at the May 15 British test, warned May 16 that it would hold Britain responsible for any radiation injuries to Japanese [see pp. 124F3, 47F2]. Japan had declined May 10 to accept Soviet proposals, made Apr. 20, for a joint appeal against U.S. & British tests. The USSR, in a reply May 11 to earlier Japanese protests against recent Soviet tests, renewed its call for opposition to Western tests. [See p. 130E2]

The West German Bundestag (Lower House) approved May 10 a resolution calling on the U.S., Britain & USSR temporarily to suspend nuclear testing as proof of their desire for genuine disarmament. The resolution, submitted by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Party, followed the defeat May 10 of Social Dem. & Free Dem. resolutions calling for withdrawal of all atomic weapons from Germany. [See pp. 147E2, 139D1]

The Vatican newspaper "Osservatore Romano," defending Pope Pius XII's recent protest against nuclear tests, warned May 10 that man did not have the right to endanger or "squander" human life, "not even to diminish the danger of a global war." Viscount Cherwell, World War II scientific aide to Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, had charged May 8 that the Pope & Dr. Albert Schweitzer had been "taken in" by "propaganda of the friends of Russia." [See pp. 139A3, 130F2]

Dr. Ernest Lawrence, Nobel Prize winner & U.S. adviser at UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London, dismissed the "story" of radiation danger May 8 as "unmitigated nonsense." Dr. Frank H. Shelton, U.S. Armed Forces Special Weapons Project tech. dir., said in House testimony released May 9 that tests could safely continue at present rates for 40-50 yrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, interviewed May 5 on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," said that the U.S. tests threatened the world with "contamination without representation." [Vol. XVI, p. 368F1]

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U.S. Asks Arctic Test. State Secy. Dulles proposed May 14 that U.S. and Soviet plans for aerial disarmament inspection be applied "in terms of the Arctic areas, Alaska, Siberia and the like." Dulles told newsmen that "the difficulties . . . of extending aerial inspection at this stage to Europe are considerably greater" than elsewhere "because of the political implications" & "the greater number of countries involved." [See pp. 147F3, 138D3]

Dulles said that although "we do not exclude the possibility of having such a zone in Europe," the plan "would have to be worked out in cooperation with NATO" and West Germany. He rejected any disarmament plan based on creation of a demilitarized zone through Germany because "we do not accept any arrangement which is based upon the present partition of Germany." Dulles supported the Adenauer plan for a reunification that would permit NATO forces in West Germany but bar them from the former Soviet zone. [See p. 130E1-A2]

Dulles asserted that "the critical aspect" of the disarmament question, despite recent signs of possible agreement, remains "a system of inspection & control." He warned that "we do not intend to weaken the [U.S.] militarily merely in reliance on the promises of others which cannot be verified." He conceded that Soviet leaders had shown evidence of "a genuine change" on disarmament and said that "if you could get inspection of certain areas that worked . . . there would be a relaxation of fear" & a chance for general disarmament.

Formosa Gets Missiles. The U.S. & Nationalist China announced May 7 that a Matador guided missile unit of the U.S. 13th Air Force would be stationed on Formosa. A joint statement said that the missiles, capable of carrying conventional or nuclear warheads, would be used "wholly for the defensive purpose of deterring & if necessary repelling attack" from Red China. The missile unit reportedly would be the first land-based atomic arm to be stationed in the Far East. (The U.S. Navy May 7 disclosed plans to lend 6 small World War II vessels to Natl. China.) [See p. 79D1]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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KHRUSHCHEV ON 'BIG 2.' Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said in an interview with "N.Y. Times" mng. editor Turner Catledge in Moscow May 10: "The heart of the matter" in international tensions "is relations between the Soviet Union & the U.S."; if Russia reached an agreement on arms control with the U.S., it then might reach similar agreements with Britain and other powers; because of "a chance that by some mistake or accident war would start," the Russians "have a great desire for talks with the U.S." but they should deal more specifically with German & other disputes than the last Geneva Summit talks; "ideological problems will always exist between" the U.S. and USSR but "that should not prevent us from having good neighborly relations"; he considered it "an undisputable fact" that the U.S. wanted war or it "would not continue to develop its armed forces [&] stockpile weapons" and would "seek agreement with the other side." [See p. 130A-B1]

The Red Chinese Forgn. Ministry charged May 11 that the intended basing of U.S. missiles on Formosa was "another serious, provocative action of the [U.S.] Govt. in . . . its policy of carrying out aggression against China." The statement reiterated that "liberation of Taiwan [Formosa] is China's internal affair." [See pp. 132B3, 79C2]

(Both Dulles and Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told newsmen May 14 that the U.S. was studying plans for equipment of U.S. troops in South Korea with weapons capable of being atomic-armed.) [See p. 115A3]

(Vice Adm. Wallace M. Beakley, U.S. 7th Fleet Cmndr., said in Tokyo Apr. 12 that his vessels had made some contacts with Communist submarines off Formosa but that the Red boats "never take any hostile action." Beakley, who estimated total Soviet submarine strength at 400-500 vessels, said that 100 were based at Far Eastern ports and that 15 had been turned over to Red China. He disclosed that 7th Fleet units were carrying weapons that could be either "atomic or conventional.") [See Vol. XVI, p. 427G3]

MIDDLE EAST

SCUA Lifts Suez Ban. The 15-nation Suez Canal Users Assn. disclosed May 9 in London that member states had been freed from SCUA restrictions against use of the Suez Canal. A communiqué said that the action did not imply "acceptance of the Egyptian declaration" on canal operations [see p. 131C1], which it termed "short" of the 6 principles for a minimum Suez settlement approved by the UN Security Council in 1956 [see Vol. XVI, p. 337D1]. The communiqué, at French insistence, stated that all SCUA members except France would resume use of the canal although the SCUA did not "recommend" its use. [See p. 146A3]

(SCUA member states: Britain, U.S., France, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, Portugal, Turkey, Iran. Nations maintaining SCUA observers: Japan, Ethiopia, Pakistan.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 321E-G3]

British End Boycott. Prime Min. Harold Macmillan told the British House of Commons May 13 that his Govt. "can no longer advise British shipowners to refrain from using the canal." Macmillian said that, following resumption of Suez traffic by other Western nations, British shippers were being instructed to use the canal & pay Egyptian Suez Authority tolls into a controlled sterling account. He emphasized that SCUA members had "reserved their rights" on future canal operations & that Britain did "not accept the Egyptian declaration as a permanent & satisfactory settlement." [See pp. 146B3, 138G1]

Macmillan's statement, greeted in Cairo May 13 as proof of British capitulation to Egypt's control of the canal, brought Laborite demands for debate on a censure motion attacking the effect of the Govt.'s Suez policy on Britain's prestige & economy. 8 Conservative MPs, led by Viscount Hinchingbrooke, broke with the Govt. leadership May 13 & formed an "Independent Conservative" group [see p. 62A3]. Sir Winston Churchill, in an address May 3 to the Conservative Party's Primrose League, had defended ex-Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's "resolute action" against Egypt in 1956 & criticized the UN's handling of the Suez dispute. [See Vol. XVI, p. 393F3]

British Govt. sources said May 13 that talks on resumption of economic relations with Egypt would begin in Rome May 23. The Egyptian Finance Ministry named a 4-man committee May 14 to represent Egypt at the projected Rome talks. The Ministry also issued orders to the Egyptian Suez Authority to accept tolls paid into the special British sterling account in lieu of dollar payments required of other Suez users. Representatives of the Bank of England & Egyptian Natl. Bank were reported May 12 to have begun talks in Switzerland on relaxation of the mutual British-Egyptian fund freeze. [See Vol. XVI, p. 250E1-D2]

(Britain May 14 ended gasoline rationing imposed Dec. 17, 1956.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 419A3]

Israel to Test Suez Ban. Moshe Leshem, Israeli Forgn. Ministry spokesman, said May 13 that Israel planned to send a ship through the Suez Canal and would consider it an "act of war" if Egypt attempted to stop the vessel. Leshem said that Israel had been consulting with other Suez users on a test of the blockade in the belief that "there is no other possible testing of Egypt's adherence to the 1888 Constantinople Convention than for an Israeli ship to seek passage." He conceded that France's attitude would be a "factor" in Israel's test "but that does not mean that because France is not using the canal, we will not attempt to." [See p. 138C1]

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference May 15 that he saw no objection to Israeli plans to test the Suez blockade but that any attempt to force the canal "would be reprehensible." State Secy. Dulles told newsmen May 14 that the U.S. "would not oppose" Israel's effort to assert its rights to use the canal but would oppose any use of armed force. [See pp. 113F1-B2, 85D3]

Hammarskjöld Sees Ben-Gurion. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld met May 9-10 in Jerusalem with Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion for general discussion of Mid-East problems & Israeli-Egyptian friction. In a communiqué issued May 10, Hammarskjöld & Ben-Gurion "reaffirmed their determination to spare no effort to advance the cause of peace," but mentioned no agreement on specific Israeli or UN action. [See p. 138E1]

Armistice Complaints. The Syrian Govt. May 14 asked the UN Security Council to take up charges that Israeli construction in the Lake Hula area was in violation of the Israeli-Syrian armistice. Israel May 12 reported a 2-hr. clash between an Army patrol & armed Jordanians in the Hebron area of Israel. Egypt complained May 10 to the Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm. that armed Israeli infiltrators had attacked a Gaza Strip refugee camp near Rafah. A UN report May 7 on the 2d mo. of UN Emergency Force occupation of the Gaza Strip termed the area "calm & relaxed." [See p. 138D2]

(Gen. Noel Daun of the French AF told newsmen touring the Sud Aviation plant in Bourges May 13 that Israeli forces had used the small French S-S 10 guided missile against Egyptian tanks during the 1956 Sinai campaign. Daun said that the missile, equipped with a 12-lb. charge, had a "90%" record for hits.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 394G2]

Jordan. King Hussein asked Iraq & Saudi Arabia May 15 to join in granting Jordan $21 million in emergency loans or gifts to replace funds promised but never delivered by Egypt & Syria. The Egyptian & Syrian aid, to total $21 million annually, was to begin Apr. 1 under a Cairo agreement intended to replace former British subsidies for Jordan with Arab funds [see p. 19B1]. Saudi Arabia reportedly began its aid to Jordan under the Cairo agreement with a $7 million

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payment Apr. 1. Iraq, not a party to the Cairo pact, was said May 15 to have offered Jordan $4.2 million under an unconsummated 1955 aid agreement. [See p. 137E3]

Hussein's request was presented by ex-Premier Hazza Mejali to Saudi Arabian King Saud & Iraqi King Faisal, who had been meeting in Baghdad since May 11. Although the Saud-Faisal talks remained secret, observers said the 2 monarchs had agreed to make clear their support for Hussein against Syrian & Egyptian intervention. Saud, however, was said to have insisted that Saudi-Iraqi policy on Jordan avoid antagonizing Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. King Hussein, expected to attend the final Saud-Faisal talks, said in a terse communiqué May 14 that he would be unable "to meet with his 2 brothers due to present circumstances." [See p. 137F2-E3]

The Amman newspaper "Al Urdon," thought to reflect the views of King Hussein, charged May 11 that Egypt, Syria & the USSR had joined in the "most dangerous Communist Egyptian plot to swallow the Arab world" by overthrowing the Jordanian, Saudi Arabian, Iraqi, Libyan & Lebanese Govts. The newspaper charged that the plotters had set up in Oct. 1956 a "military political board" composed of Syrian Lt. Col. Abdul Hamid Serraj, Egyptian Lt. Col. Hassan Ali Khalil and Soviet officials to carry out the plot with the aid of Maj. Gen. Ali Abu Nuwar, ex-Jordan Army Chief of Staff. [See pp. 146E1, 145F1]

(Jordanian security forces under Military Gov. Suleiman Toukan continued a roundup of suspected leftists and nationalist extremists May 8-9. The Jordanian Cabt. revealed May 13 a major shakeup of Jordanian Govt., military & diplomatic posts, including replacement of Jordan Amb.-to-Egypt Fawzi el-Mulki by Abdel Moneim Rifai, Jordanian Amb. to U.S. & chief UN delegate.) [See p. 145D-E1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Hungary. The Hungarian Parlt., convening May 9-11 in Budapest for its first session since the Oct. 1956 revolution, voted unanimously May 11 to postpone for 2 yrs. general elections promised for 1957. Premier Janos Kadar had urged May 9 that Parlt. devote its energies to rebuilding Hungary's economy & political unity. Kadar rejected a multi-party system in Hungary on grounds that it would foster existing ideological disunity. He asserted that Hungarians, in any case, would re-elect Communist candidates for Parlt. The 289 deputies adjourned May 11 without fixing a date for a new meeting after formally renaming the Kadar regime the "Hungarian Revolutionary Worker-Peasant Govt." [See p. 115E1]

The new Govt.'s full Cabt. list, broadcast May 9 by Budapest radio: Premier—Kadar; First Dep. Premier—Ferenc Munich; Dep. Premier—Antal Apro; Forgn. Affairs—Imre Horvath; Interior—Bela Biszku; Defense—Maj. Gen. Geza Revesz; Agri.—Imre Dogei; Finance—Istvan Antos; Heavy Industry—Sandor Czottner; Light Industry—Mme. Jozsef Nagy; Justice—Ferenc Nezval; Culture—Gyula Kallai; Health—Frigyes Doleschall; Foundries & Machine Bldg.—Janos Csergo; Forgn. Trade—Janos Incze; Domestic Trade—Janos Tausz; Food—Imre Kovacs; Building—Razso Trautman; Post & Transport—Istvan Kossa; Labor—Odon Kishazi; State—Gyorgy Marosan; Planning Office—Arpad Kiss. [See p. 94G2-A3]

The Govt. announced Apr. 25 that Lt. Gen. Mihaly Farkas, ex-Defense Min. and Stalinist Security Police (AVH) chief reputed to have tortured Kadar during his imprisonment under the Matyas Rakosi regime, had been sentenced to 16 yrs. imprisonment for "serious violations of law" [see Vol. XVI, p. 267C3]. 7 rebels, including members of a unit led by executed rebel chief Joszef Dudas [see p. 20B2], were condemned to death by a Budapest court May 7. 2 of the rebels were shot May 7, bringing to 30 the number officially reported executed by the Kadar Govt. [See pp. 115G1, 94C3]

Forgn. Min. Horvath, in a statement broadcast Apr. 26, renewed a formal invitation originally issued Apr. 12 for a visit to Hungary by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld. Horvath urged that Hammarskjöld visit Hungary to see "that the Hungarian people are building a Socialist society here in peace." UN spokesmen said in New York Apr. 26 that Hammarskjöld had no plans to visit Hungary. [See p. 5B2; Vol. XVI, 418F1]

Pres. Eisenhower May 14 dissolved his Presidential Com. for Hungarian Refugee Relief but said that the U.S. would "continue to meet its full share of . . . responsibility . . . to help these people." The Presidential Com., in a final report issued May 14, said that 32,075 refugees had been resettled in the U.S. by May 1. It reported that 13,120 refugees had been brought to the U.S. by the Military Air Transport Svc., 9,664 by chartered planes of the Intergovernmental Com. on European Migration and 8,945 by the Military Sea Transport Svc. The U.S. refugee reception center at Camp Kilmer, N. J. was closed May 7. The State Dept. had said Apr. 13 that the U.S. would continue to accept limited numbers of refugees as parolees. [See p. 115C-D1; Vol. XVI, 418C-D2]

The U.S. May 14 made available to Austria $10 million worth of surplus farm products for the benefit of the estimated 35,000 Hungarians remaining in Austria. The League of Red Cross Societies reported May 7 that 59 nations had contributed more than $30 million in emergency relief for Hungarian refugee programs. The Hungarian refugees. [See p. 94D3]

The Austrian Interior Ministry disclosed May 2 that 5,901 Hungarian refugees had chosen voluntary repatriation to Hungary—4,464 from Austrian refugee camps & 1,437 from countries in which they had been resettled. 2,000 refugees at Camp Siezenheim, near Salzburg, rioted May 7 & began a hunger strike to protest restrictions on emigration to the U.S. & other Western countries. The fast ended after Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited the camp May 10 & promised to "inform the American people about your situation." [See pp. 110A3, 55B2]

Yugoslavia. The U.S. Govt. ordered May 14 the resumption of military aid for Yugoslavia. A State Dept. announcement said that Pres. Eisenhower had approved the aid renewal on the basis of a Senate Forgn. Relations Com. consultant's report that Yugoslavia "is & firmly intends to remain independent." The State Dept. said that U.S. arms earmarked for Yugoslavia, said to be valued at $100 million & include 200 jet aircraft, would end the "serious disadvantage" to Yugoslav military strength that resulted from the U.S. arms embargo & the reported re-equipment of Russia's Warsaw Pact allies. [See Vol. XVI, p. 339G2-B3]

(Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland [Calif.] reiterated May 14 his opposition to U.S. military aid for Yugoslavia.) [See p. 110F1]

Yugoslav Pres. Tito, in an address Apr. 18 to a plenary session of the Yugoslav Union of Socialists, said: "It is essential in this dispute [with the USSR] that we adhere firmly to our course & are not drawn into any 'camp.'" Tito charged that "ingrown Stalinist tendencies" had made Soviet leaders perpetuate "their old beliefs about the relations between Socialist states." He warned that "we must . . . let them know that things cannot continue in this fashion" & that "Yugoslavia has no reason to change her attitude & policy." [See p. 95F1; Vol. XVI, 435E3]

Yugoslav Vice President Alexander Rankovic Apr. 18 accused the USSR of "doing everything to discredit the Yugoslav system." He said that Yugoslavia would continue to welcome the progress of de-Stalinization in East Europe. He lauded the "changes that have been brought about in Poland" and the "aspirations of the masses of Hungarians who were fighting for free Socialist development and for respect of national dignity." [See Vol. XVI, p. 388F1]

A joint Soviet-Albanian statement, signed in Moscow Apr. 17 by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & Albanian CP First Secy. Enver Hoxha, expressed hope for better relations with Yugoslavia but said that "much depends in this matter on Yugoslavia." The declaration, signed after talks Apr. 17 among Soviet & Albanian leaders and Yugoslav Amb.-to-USSR Veljko Micunovic, criticized the Balkan Pact (Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia) and provided for (a) cancellation of payments on a 348 million-ruble ($87 million) Soviet credit granted Albania, and (b) shipment of 31 million rubles in Soviet food to Albania in early 1958. [See p. 129G3; Vol. XVI, 436B1]

Red China News Ban. State Secy. John Foster Dulles conceded at his May 14 press conference that U.S.

publishers had the right to "send anybody" to report on Communist China, so long as "they [the reporters] do not have a [U.S.] passport" subject to restrictions against travel in Red China. Queried on his statement made in a letter to "N.Y. Times" publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger (written Apr. 30, disclosed May 1) that "constitutional 'freedom of the press' relates to publication & not to the gathering of news," Dulles asserted that there were "ample ways" of getting news from China "without sending Amer. correspondents . . . into areas where that would involve a conflict with [U.S.] foreign policy." Dulles renewed his earlier offer to permit a small pool of U.S. newsmen to work in China and reiterated that if the Peiping Govt. released the U.S. citizens it now held, "we would certainly take a new look at the situation." [See p. 131C-E3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Budget Controversy

Defends Requests. Pres. Eisenhower warned in a radio-TV address May 14 that Congress would be "taking a needless gamble" with America's safety if it "materially cut" his $41 billion defense budget.

Taking his defense of the budget to the people, in the first of 2 scheduled nationwide speeches [see p. 139F-G2], Mr. Eisenhower said "no great reductions . . . are possible unless Congress eliminates or curtails existing federal programs, or unless all of us demand less service from the Govt. or unless we are willing to gamble with the safety of our country."

The President held that "there is only one hope of . . . really great savings" in the budget, and "that hope is to achieve an effective disarmament agreement with an easing of world tensions, so that the enormous sums we have to spend for our defense can be drastically reduced." But he said he saw "no immediate relaxation of international tensions" justifying cuts. [See pp. 147F3-148A1]

Mr. Eisenhower said his Admin. had cut $10 billion from "the full amount first recommended by our uniformed services" and that he believed the result represented "the proper dividing line between national danger . . . & excessive expenditure." He said he had seen the "terrible consequences" of "unwise military cuts" and was determined that the U.S. would "not follow that foolhardy road again."

To hasten the day when disarmament would bring big cuts in defense spending, Mr. Eisenhower said, the budget "provides a moderate sum" —about $1 billion — for waging peace "aggressively through diplomatic efforts, through the economic & technical assistance part of the Mutual Security Program & through worldwide information activities to bind the free world more firmly together."

The President, explaining why his budget requests had gone up, pointed out that "the rising costs of defense items account for more than 80% of the increase." The B-36 bomber, costing $3½ million each, "is already outmoded," and "today's B-52 jet bomber costs $8 million each," he said. In 7 years, he reported, the cost of a fighter plane rose from $300,000 to $1½ million, and the cost of submarines doubled.

The military and defense-support parts of the Mutual Security Program, Mr. Eisenhower said, "helps arm & maintain overseas: some 5 times as many active ground forces as the United States possesses; about twice as many naval combat ships; and about an equal number of planes." It also was "a key factor in maintaining many of our vital . . . bases abroad," he declared. [See p. 148A2-A3]

The President, at his weekly conference with GOP Congressional leaders earlier May 14, had reiterated his appeals for restoration of cuts in State Dept. & Info. Agency budget requests and had said he would not want to assume any responsibility for the safety of the country if funds for planes & missiles were cut. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), a leader in demands for budget cuts, backed Mr. Eisenhower's opposition to reducing the program for planes & missiles, which Knowland called "our greatest guarantee of peace." [See p. 140F1]

Pres. Eisenhower, meeting with Congressional leaders of both parties May 9, pleaded for a foreign aid program of no less than $3.88 billion— a figure $520 million under his original request [see pp. 132D-E1, 139G2-140A1]. At his press conference May 8, the President commented on a reenactment in Boston May 6 of the pre-Revolutionary Boston Tea Party. In the 1957 demonstration, "Indian"-clad critics of the Eisenhower budget had tossed overboard tea chests labeled "high taxes" & "high spending" [see p. 148G3]. Mr. Eisenhower pointed out, however, that Boston Mayor John B. Hynes had been among "a group of mayors who came down here only about 10 days or 2 weeks ago . . . protesting bitterly because we cut the urban redevelopment item from $250 million to $175 million [see p. 125E2]. . . . Everybody is for cutting the budget for everybody else, but when he is affected it is a little different story."

Policy Debated. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), in a Senate speech May 13, charged that the Admin. had "completely bewildered" Americans with its "revolving door philosophy of budget making."

He described a sequence of events in which: (1) the President, on submitting his budget, called it "carefully balanced," (2) Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey next day said it could be cut in "a lot of places," (3) the President said Jan. 24 that Congress "has the duty to cut the budget," (4) the President said Apr. 3 that there was "no chance for a substantial cut such as $2 billion," (5) Asst. Treasury Secy. Randolph Burgess said the same day that the budget should be cut $2 billion or $3 billion, (6) "since then the President has said the budget is about right and he intends to fight for it," (7) but the President also "recommended cuts—including $500 million in foreign aid—despite the fact that" Vice Pres. Nixon "has said that 'not one dollar' was approved for foreign aid unless it was in the interests of American security."

Johnson called attention to the latest item in the sequence—a TV statement May 12 by Sherman Adams, Asst. to the President, that a cut of "$1½ billion to $2 billion will not interfere with the quality of the [Govt.] services nor the ability of the Admin. to carry out those services." Adams, in a recorded interview with Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), said the important thing was whether Congress "cut in the right places."

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told the Jr. Chamber of Commerce in Houston, Tex. May 11 that the defense budget "is a peril-point budget and should not be cut." Continuing his attack on the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Wilson denounced "the meat-ax boys who want to chop down the defense budget." He recalled that "we were severely criticized" for cutting $5 billion from the defense budget in 1953 and that in 1956 Congress "insisted upon voting an additional $900 million" although assured it was "not required." (The USCC charged May 11 that the Eisenhower Admin. was collecting & spending taxes faster than any previous Admin. By early 1958, it predicted, "the present Admin., in a little more than 5 years of its existence, will surpass the entire tax collections of the [7¾-yr.] Trumin Admin.," which had collected more than all previous Admins. put together.) [See p. 148D-E2]

Vice Pres. Nixon defended the foreign aid & Info. Agency budget requests at a press conference in Hartford May 14. (Asked whether he approved of "modern Republicanism," Nixon said he hoped "all Republicans would want their party geared to the modern age" but opposed dividing "Republicans into groups." "The President's program is the program of the Republican Party," he declared.) [See pp. 142F1, 140B2, E-F1, 115F2]

Spurs Southern GOP. Pres. Eisenhower, in a telephone address to a Republican regional conference in Louisville, Ky. May 10, urged the entry of GOP candidates in all 114 Congressional districts of the 12 Southern & border states represented at the meeting. Pointing to "impressive increases" in Southern GOP strength in 20 years, Mr. Eisenhower asserted that the "Republican Party is . . . in the South to stay," that "there is no longer a 'solid South' controlled by one political party." The GOP, he said, already held 9 House seats of the 12 states; he urged "cor-

rection" of the situation of 1956, when "we did not have candidates in 65" districts. [See p. 148B3]

(A "Congressional Quarterly" survey disclosed May 11 that Pres. Eisenhower won 329 of the 435 Congressional districts in the 1956 election whereas GOP House candidates won only 201. The President ran ahead of every Republican Governor elected in 1956; he outstripped every GOP Senator except Milton R. Young [N.D.], and he ran ahead of all but 43 GOP Representatives. John F. Baldwin Jr. [Calif.] was the only Republican elected to the House from a district Mr. Eisenhower lost.) [See pp. 14E2, 111E1]

Entertains Montgomery. Pres. Eisenhower was host to British Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, deputy commander of NATO forces, at the President's Gettysburg farm May 11-13. The 2 wartime military leaders, who had argued about the Battle of Gettysburg for years, toured the Civil War battlefield May 12. Mr. Eisenhower seemed to agree tacitly with Montgomery's assertion that (a) Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, loser of the battle, should have been "sacked" for ordering Gen. George E. Pickett to make his disastrous charge across an open field at the strong center of the Union line instead of attacking the south flank from the protection of Little Round Top, (b) Union commander Maj. Gen. George G. Meade should have been fired for failing to press his advantage. The President refused to commit himself on Montgomery's judgment that "Lee did the worse job of command." [See Vol. XVI, p. 166D-E1]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference May 8 that he agreed with Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's stand that rapid tax write-off privileges for companies should be discontinued except "where the national security, our mobilization base, is affected" & possibly for "some very small businesses." He implied approval of continuing tax credits for American businesses that pay taxes to foreign countries because "we do want private capital to invest abroad." He said the Internal Revenue Svc. had ruled in 1950 that the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) had to pay no U.S. tax on Arabian operations because its payments to Saudi Arabia were bona fide taxes rather than disguised royalties. [See p. 78A2; Vol. XVI, 162G3]

LABOR

Beck Accused. The Select Senate Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field heard fresh charges at hearings in Washington May 8-15 that Teamsters Union Pres. Dave Beck had misused union funds for his own profit and had abused his union post to enrich himself & his family.

Irving J. Levine, 44, pres. of K&L Enterprises of Seattle, testified May 8 that Beck helped the firm get an Anheuser-Busch beer distributorship for the K&L Beverage Co. in 1949 and arranged for Beck Jr. & Beck's physician, Dr. Alexander Grinstein, to buy 49% of the latter firm's stock for $24,500 each. Levine said Beck had insisted later that Beck Jr. be promoted from vice pres. of the firm to pres. and that he (Levine) had complied when Teamsters members the very next day refused to unload a K&L truck. Levine said Beck Jr. ultimately acquired Grinstein's stock and in 1956 sold the 49% interest (original cost $49,000) to Levine for $112,500. Levine said Beck's wife had bought 40% of the stock of the affiliated K&L Distributors, which sold beer & whiskey in Alaska, for $40,000 in 1951 and sold it to Levine for $65,000 in 1956.

Stewart O. Kreiger of Seattle testified May 8 that in 1949, while Beck was chairman of the Western Conf. of Teamsters, Beck had helped hire him to "take charge of health & welfare funds" but that he had spent "virtually" all of the next 18½ months working for K&L companies with his salary ($12,025) & expenses ($2,053) being paid by the union.

John L. Wilson, Anheuser-Busch executive vice pres., testified May 9 that he had approached Beck in 1954 for help in a jurisdictional strike threatened at the firm's Los Angeles plant and that Beck had promised to get the "personal intervention" of the "president of the national building trades" to avert a tie-up. Wilson admitted that he had approached Beck in 1954 to find out whether California brewers were remaining united in resistance to Teamster wage demands.

Fred B. Loomis, Beck's former investment counselor, testified May 9 that he had quit Beck in 1955 on learning that Beck planned to take a $2,500 kickback from a building loan made with Teamsters funds, of which Beck was trustee. Loomis said he had objected to Teamsters loans being funneled through the Natl. Mortgage Co., which collected a 0.5% fee. Beck had financed his wife's nephew, Joseph A. McEvoy, in a ⅓ partnership in the mortgage company. The other partners were Sherman Stephens & Donol Hedlund. Loomis said that the Occidental Life Insurance Co., which handled Teamsters insurance, had lent Beck $273,000 at 3½% —½% below the normal rate—and that the Seattle First Natl. Bank had advanced $100,000 at 3% for Beck's son—1% below the usual rate.

Hedlund testified May 10 that he & Beck had shared an $11,585 profit from an investment made for a memorial fund for Mrs. Ray Leheney, the widow of Beck's "best friend." According to Hedlund, Natl. Mortgage had used Teamsters funds to buy real-estate purchase contracts at a discount for Beck & Hedlund and then Beck had made the profit by persuading Mrs. Leheney to buy them at par value. Hedlund said neither Mrs. Leheney nor the union were aware of Beck's financial interest in the deal.

Hedlund said Beck & his family profited through Natl. Mortgage's handling of $9 million in Teamsters funds by: (1) the increased value of McEvoy's interest in the firm: (2) fees paid to the Investment Co. brokerage firm, set up by Beck, Hedlund & Teamsters atty. Simon Wampold; (3) profits on land sold by Beck & Hedlund to the Linton Construction Co., with Teamsters funds financing construction on the land; (4) profits of Insurance Brokers, Inc., set up with a total investment of $500 in 1953 by Hedlund, McEvoy, Stephens and 2 others (it sold policies to Natl. Mortgage, Linton Construction & the Eastern Conf. of Teamsters).

Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate committee said May 11 that the "treatment accorded the widow of his [Beck's] dearest friend is, it seems, typical of his dominating characteristic of greed & avarice." McClelland saw "a possibility that the letter he wrote her [persuading her to buy the real-estate contracts] would come within the [ban on] . . . using the mails to defraud."

Roy Fruehauf, pres. of the Fruehauf Trailer Co., testified May 13 that in 1953 Beck had lent the Fruehauf Foundation (a charitable trust) $1½ million in Teamsters funds to buy up Fruehauf Trailer Co. stock Fruehauf needed in a proxy fight. Since then, Fruehauf testified, he had helped Beck at least a half-dozen times. In June 1954, after the Govt. started investigating Beck's income tax returns, Fruehauf arranged a $200,000 loan through the Associated Transport Co., Brown Equipment Mfg. Co. & several individuals to enable Beck to repay union funds Beck had used for his own purposes [see p. 96C-D3]. Fruehauf said he also: (a) had his company put a car & chauffeur at the disposal of Beck & a party of women in Europe for 6 weeks; (b) put a private plane at Beck's disposal 3 or 4 times.

Fruehauf confirmed committee investigators' reports that his company, Brown Equipment & the Teamsters Union had put up $5,000 each to finance 3 companies from which, committee accountant Carmine Bellino said, Beck Jr., Nathan Shefferman, Shefferman's son, Shelton Shefferman, and Norman Gessert, Mrs. Beck's cousin, had shared profits of $200,121 through sales of toy-size trucks (to publicize the union label), furniture & office equipment to Teamster locals.

Alfons Landa, Washington attorney & a director of the Fruehauf firm, testified May 14 that he had made about $200,000 through the Teamsters' loan in the proxy fight and had offered ½ to Beck but that Beck had refused. Landa said he had persuaded Beck to vote $2 million worth of Montgomery Ward stock on Chrmn. Sewell Avery's side in Avery's 1955 proxy fight with Louis Wolfson and that in return, the company had let the Teamsters organize the chain. [See Vol. XV, p. 180F3]

A. M. Burke of Occidental Life testified May 15 that when Beck had borrowed $273,000 from his company in Apr. 1951, Beck had filed a state-

ment of financial condition in which he had not listed any debt to the Teamsters Union. Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy said "it would therefore appear" that the $300,000 Beck "claimed was a loan" from the union actually "was stolen rather than borrowed." [See pp. 140E3, 96F2-D3]

Raymond H. Fields, publisher of the "Guymon (Okla.) Daily Herald" & ex-public relations director of the American Legion, testified May 15 that Nathan Shefferman, as Beck's "representative," had proposed forming an "interim corporation" to enable them to make a $71,500 profit from the Legion's sale of the Washington site on which the Teamsters built the new Teamsters hq. Fields said the Legion had offered to sell the land for $15 a foot and that Shefferman had suggested having the "interim corporation" buy it at that price and resell it to the Teamsters at $18 a foot. Fields said a lawyer warned that it might look like "union racketeering" and that the deal then was dropped. The committee revealed, however, that the Teamsters paid Shefferman $12,000 for helping to buy the land at $15 a foot and that Shefferman gave Beck $8,000. [See p. 96F3]

Seattle insurance broker George C. Newell admitted to the committee May 15 that he & his wife had netted $1,007,132 in 3 years in commissions from Western Conference of Teamsters welfare insurance at a time when he (Newell) was the racing-stable partner of Frank W. Brewster, Western Conf. chrmn. [See p. 97E-G1]

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Chrysler Corp. & the United Auto Workers announced in Detroit May 11 an agreement to end wildcat strikes & avert a major strike against the company over transfer of plants from the Detroit area. Chrysler promised Detroit workers an opportunity to transfer to the new plants. The company agreed to drop a $5 million damage suit filed against the UAW May 8 after workers allegedly refused to help move dies, machinery & other equipment from Detroit to a new metal stamping plant in Twinsburg, O. [See p. 143A2; Vol. XV, 304F3] . . . **UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's** request for union-management study of possibilities for shortening the auto industry's work week was rejected by Pres. Geo. Romney of Amer. Motors May 3 & Louis G. Seaton, Gen. Motors vice pres. for industrial relations, May 7. They said the talks should be delayed until time to negotiate new UAW contracts next year. [See p. 126E2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Probe CAB 'Leak.' Raymond Sawyer, ex-exec. dir. & now assoc. dir. of the Civil Aeronautics Board's Bureau of Intl. Air Operations, denied May 2 before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. that he had given stock market investors an advance tip last Aug. 2 on the CAB's award of a N.Y.-Miami route to Northeast Airlines. The subcommittee had determined that several persons had profited from buying Northeast stock between Aug. 3 and the CAB's public announcement of its decision on Aug. 10. Laurence Henderson, airline consultant who called a Boston broker's attention to Northeast Aug. 3, testified May 2 that Sawyer was "the only other possible source" of information to verify what Henderson figured out for himself by watching Northeast gain strength in trading Aug. 3.

NAACP Curbed. Texas Dist. Judge Otis T. Dunagan in Tyler, Tex. issued a permanent injunction (made public May 8) barring the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from operating in Texas unless it paid a franchise tax as an out-of-state corporation and kept its books open for inspection by state officials. (The NAACP Apr. 1 paid a $500 penalty to N.C. Atty. Gen. George Patton for operating in North Carolina without registering as an out-of-state corporation. The organization had registered after dropping a suit in which it sought to have itself declared exempt from the registry law.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 438D1]

KKK Ousts Kasper. (Frederick) John Kasper, 27, organizer of the Seaboard White Citizens Council & of the anti-integration action in Clinton, Tenn., was ejected by Klansmen from a Ku Klux Klan meeting near Clinton May 11. Kasper had admitted at a Florida Legislative hearing in Tallahassee Mar. 11 that Negro men & women had been his close friends in New York and that he had taken a Negro girl to bi-racial dances & beach parties. He said he had felt "all along that the Jewish race should be segregated" and had come to the same conclusion about Negroes in Apr. 1956. He said he believed in the political theories of poet Ezra Pound, 71, who was confined in a Washington mental hospital (where Kasper frequently visited him) after having been indicted for treason during World War II [see Vol. IX, p. 279M]. Fred B. Hockett, 51, of Miami, who had helped Kasper form the Seaboard council, told the Florida Legislative inquiry Mar. 12 that he had ended his affiliation with Kasper because, he charged, Kasper had lied to him about associating with Negroes. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 302C3, 390E3]

FOREIGN

USSR Alters Production System. The Soviet Union's system for planning & controlling production was revised under a plan introduced in the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) in Moscow May 7 by Communist Party First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev and approved by the Supreme Soviet May 10. Major details:

● 92 economic regions were designated (68 in the Russian Republic, 11 in Ukraine, one in each of the 13 other Soviet republics). A council was set up in each region to direct production by all of the region's industries, including the construction of plant facilities, with emphasis on regional initiative but under direct control of the State Planning Comm. (Josef Josefovich Kuzmin, about 47 [born 1910], recently a member of the CP Central Auditing Comm., was named State Planning Comm. chairman & First Dep. Prime Min. May 4, replacing Nikolai M. Baibakov in the chairmanship.)

● 25 ministries in the central Soviet Govt. were abolished and their work entrusted to republican Govts. & regional councils under Kremlin control.

The industries for which ministries were abolished: autos, machine bldg., instrument making & automation, machine tools & tools, building & building machinery, oil industry construction, tractors & agri. machines, heavy machinery, electrical engineering, paper & wood processing, town & village construction, light industry, timber, oil, meat & dairy products, foodstuffs, building materials, fish industry construction, metallurgical & chemical works construction, coal, nonferrous metals, iron & steel.

● 14 ministries were shifted to the status of joint control by the republics & central Soviet Govt.

Internal Affairs, Higher Eductn., Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources, State Control, Public Healtn, Forgn. Affairs, Culture, Defense, Communications, Agri., State Farms, Trade, Finance, Grain Products.

● 11 ministries concerned with defense production remained under central Govt. control:

Aircraft Industry, Forgn. Trade, Merchant Marine, Defense Industry (absorbing Gen. Machine Bldg. Industry), Railways, Radio-Engineering, Medium Machine Bldg. (believed to be the atomic agency*), Shipbuilding, Transport Construction, Chemical Industry, Electric Power Stations (absorbing Electric Power Station Construction).

Khrushchev said in his speech to the Supreme Soviet May 7 that the revised system would eliminate many production lags based on ministerial rivalries & red tape, but he denied that a "crisis in the Soviet economy" existed. (The program as published May 11 after its ratification by Parlt. indicated that Kremlin control of industries actually would be tightened through the State Planning Comm.'s enforcement of central policies, materials allotment & "state discipline" and its veto over decisions taken by regional economic councils.) [See pp. 142E3, 54C3]

Colombia. Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was ousted as Pres. of Colombia May 10, 2 days after he had himself reelected President by a puppet Natl. Assembly [see p. 149C2]. A 5-man military junta, headed by War Min. (Maj. Gen.) Gabriel Paris and including natl. police cmndr. (Maj. Gen.) Deogracias Fonesca, Public Works Min. (Rear Adm.) Ruben Piedrahita, Army Cmndr.-in-Chief (Brig. Gen.) Rafael Navas Pardo & secret police chief (Brig. Gen.) Luis E. Ordonez, took over the Govt. after it became apparent that anti-Rojas rioting which broke out May 1 would turn into a full-scale revolution. At least 100 persons were believed killed in the riots. Rojas & 9 members of his family left Bogotá late May 10 in an AF C-54 for Kingston, Jamaica en route to exile in Spain.

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* First Dep. Prime Min. Mikhail G. Pervukhin was appointed Medium Machine Bldg. Min. May 3 to succeed the late Avraamy P. Zavenyagin. [See pp. 50E2, 8C2]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 11

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,318	*$22,318	*$21,768
Currency circulation	*$30,589	*$30,499	*$30,296
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$31,463	*$31,349	*$28,053
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,544,388,520	$13,147,371,339	$10,289,629,570
England note circulation	*£1,948.586	*£1,952.202	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,067,851	12,042,736	12,855,430
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	205.59	205.12	210.81
Bond sales (par value)	$19,901,500	$19,576,000	$22,281,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	89.97	89.92	96.51
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	149,589	143,848	127,673
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,529,450	7,536,550	7,084,433
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,000,000	10,200,000	10,037,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,286	*11,310	*10,815
Carloadings (cars)	[b]718,924	690,789	770,558
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62¼	$2.62¾	$2.65⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.63	$1.62⅛	$1.78¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3535	$.3535	$.369
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.17	$42.83	$53.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.09	$6.12	$6.03
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]117.2	117.1	113.9
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]134	123	125
Failures (May 2)‡	297	263	277

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, May 1 [b] May 4 [c] Apr. 27 [d] May 7

Proxy fight for control of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. was settled May 10 in Chicago with the Penn-Texas Corp., headed by Leopold D. Silberstein, failing in an effort to oust Pres. Robt. H. Morse Jr.'s management group. A compromise gave each side 5 seats on the Fairbanks-Morse bd. of directors with J. Douglas Casey as neutral 11th member. The Morse & Silberstein groups agreed to abstain from further proxy contests to gain control of each other's firm. [See p. 100B2] . . . **Swan-Finch Oil Co.** & 8 co-defendants accepted May 14 in New York a federal court injunction sought by the SEC to prevent their selling unregistered securities contrary to the 1933 Securities Act. The SEC had contended that the violations had occurred since 1954 as Swan-Finch bought control of several other firms. Among co-defendants accepting the injunction: Doeskin Products (Swan-Finch sub.); Roy H. Callahan, pres. of Swan-Finch & Doeskin; Lowell M. Birrell, ex-officer of the 2 firms. . . . **6 eastern railroads** (N.Y. Central, Pa., Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Pa.-Reading Seashore) received ICC authorization May 3 to increase passenger fares by 15%. [See p. 32A2] . . . SEC's authority to refuse to reopen holding company cases was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court May 13 in the case of Middle South Utilities, Inc. & its subsidiary, Louisiana Power & Light Co., which had been ordered by the SEC to dispose of the subsidiary's non-electric power holdings. . . . **Swiss banking firms** S. A. de Placements Mobiliers and Banque Ferrier Lullin, Geneva private investment firms, were charged by N.Y. State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz Apr. 23 with trying secretly to buy "working control" of U.S. & Canadian firms for "persons & firms" in East European Communist countries. Lefkowitz obtained a state court order that representatives of the firms appear June 14 for questioning. (S.A. de Placements Mobiliers was declared bankrupt by a Geneva magistrate's court May 14.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 247C-F1]

The junta May 11 abolished press censorship and promised free presidential elections early next year. The new Cabinet appointed May 11, which included Liberals for the first time since 1949: Carlos Sanz de Santamaria (Forgn. Min.), Antonio Alvarez Restrepo (Finance), José Maria Villereal (Interior), Maj. Gen. Alfred Duarte Blum (Justice), Brig. Gen. Alfonso Saez Montoya (Actg. War Min.), Joaquin Valejo (Dvlpt.), Dr. Juan Pablo Linas (Health), Jorge Mejia Salazar (Agri.), Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (Mines), Prespero Carbonel (Edctn.), Julio Ospina Perez (Public Works), Raimundo E. Romano (Labor), Brig. Gen. Pedro E. Munoz (Communctns). The junta May 13 released hundreds of political prisoners and ordered the reopening of schools May 15. The newspapers "El Tiempo," "El Espectador" & "El Siglo," which had been forced to shut down during the Rojas regime, were reported May 11 to be resuming publication. [See Vol. XVI, p. 155E1]

Algeria. Col. Noel Massignac, Chief of Staff of the French Army in Algeria, estimated May 12 that 4,000 French soldiers & European civilians and 8,000 Moslem civilians had been killed in the 30-mo. Algerian nationalist revolt. Informed sources in Algiers asserted May 13 that 30,000 rebels had been killed since the revolt began in Nov. 1954. [See p. 39G1]

Scattered reports listed 800 rebels & 80 French troops killed in fighting Apr. 16-21 and 472 rebels, 97 French soldiers, 10 Europeans & 4 Moslems killed Apr. 22-May 14 [see p. 124D3]. Police & Mobile Guard units arrested 94 suspected terrorists Apr. 20 in raids on the Algerian quarter of Paris. 41 Algerians had been killed & 92 wounded in strife between rival rebel groups in Paris during March & April. [See p. 124E3]

The Algerian policies of French Premier Guy Mollet were upheld May 12 by the Socialist Party Natl. Council by a vote of 2,997-401 despite attacks on the policies May 11 by 12 leading Socialist deputies. Robert Lacoste, French Min. Residing in Algeria, a Socialist, was charged Apr. 24 with attempting to conceal French excesses in Algeria by barring the visit of a Radical Party investigating committee pressed by ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France. Lacoste had warned Apr. 22 that "thousands of men" would have to be used to protect the Radicals from French residents of Algiers. The Mollet Govt. set up May 2 a 10-member Comm. to Safeguard Human Rights and Liberties in Algeria. [See p 124F2-A3]

Gen. Jacques Marie Roch Paris de Bolladière, who resigned his Algerian command, was disclosed Apr. 26 to have been named deputy Army commander for French Equatorial Africa & the Cameroons. The appointment reportedly was made effective on completion of 2 mos. confinement imposed on de Bollardière by Defense Min. Maurice Bourges-Manoury. [See p. 124C3]

Cyprus. The Turkish Govt., acting to protest Greek support for Cypriot Archbishop Makarios, closed Apr. 20 the Greek-Turkish Hellenic Union in Ankara & arrested its secretary on espionage charges. The Greek Govt. was reported Apr. 19 to have rejected formal Turkish protests against the welcome given Makarios on his arrival in Athens Apr. 17. Makarios, greeted by Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff, Greek Archbishop Dorotheos & Athenian demonstrations in favor of the Cypriot enosis (union with Greece) campaign, had left his British-imposed Seychelles Is. exile Apr. 6. [See p. 108A-E3]

Cyprus wes reported calm Apr. 1-May 15 following Gov. Field Marshal Sir John Harding's lifting Apr. 4 of emergency regulations on press censorship, travel & the death penalty for carrying arms. 8 Greek Cypriots convicted of possessing arms were sentenced Apr. 24 to life imprisonment. [See p. 99C3]

OBITUARIES

Sir Sidney Abrahams, 72, ex-Chief Justice of Ceylon, 1906 Olympic track athlete; May 14 in London.

Duke of Atholl (Lord James Stewart-Murray), 77, Scottish historian; May 8 in Perth, Scotland.

Fred Bennett, 55, ex-outfielder for St. Louis Browns, Pittsburgh; May 12, Atkins, Ark. (heart attack).

Oscar Cintas, 70, Cuban Amb. to U.S. 1932-34, industrialist, art collector; May 11 in Havana.

Leonard C. (Len) Eshmont, 39, asst. football coach at U. of Virginia, star halfback at Fordham 1938-40, with NFL San Fran. 49ers 1946-50; May 12 in Charlottesville, Va. of liver ailment.

Felix M. Gentile, 47, exec. dir. Big Bros. of Amer. & Canada; May 12 in Phila. of heart ailment.

Mikhail F. Gniessin, 74, Russian neo-romantic composer, folk music authority; death May 6 in Moscow reported May 9.

Duke of Harar (Makonnen Haile Selassie), 34, 2d son of Ethiopian emperor, Gov. of Harar Province; May 13 in an auto accident near Addis Ababa.

Commodore Herbert Hartley, 81, cmndr. of World War I transport ships, liner "Leviathan" 1923-28; May 9 in Opelika, Ala.

Katie Johnson, 77, British stage & screen actress who won 1955 British Film Acad. award for "The Ladykillers"; death May 4 in Elham, Kent, Eng. reported May 8.

Cornelius Francis Kelley, 82, Anaconda Copper Mining Co. pres. 1918-40, bd. chrmn. 1940-55; May 12, N.Y.

Christopher Michael (Chris) Leonard, 67, member of N.Y. Original Celtics pro basketball team 1918-27; May 11 in Manhasset, N.Y.

Leroy Alton Lincoln, 76, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. pres. 1936-50, ex-pres. Life Insurance Assn. of Amer.; May 9 in New York.

Lewis W. Magruder, 41, Puerto Rico Airways pres.; May 13 in Monserrat, British Leeward Is., in plane crash.

Ezio Pinza, 64, Italian-born basso who ended Metropolitan operatic career in 1948 to star in B'way musicals "South Pacific," "Fanny"; May 9 in Stamford, Conn. of stroke. [See Vol. XVI, p. 238G3]

Marie (Winterroth) Rappold (Berger), 84, Met. Opera soprano 1907-20; May 12 in N. Hollywood, Calif.

Lettie Hamlett Rogers, 39, teacher, author of "South of Heaven," "Landscape of the Heart," "Birthright"; May 14 in New York. [See p. 102F1]

Brig. Gen. Victor H. Strahm, World War II 10th AF chief of staff; May 11 in San Antonio, Tex. of a cardiac condition aggravated by a self-inflicted bullet wound Apr. 8.

Adm. Robert A. Theobold, 73, cmndr. of Pearl Harbor destroyer flotilla when Japan attacked in 1941, author of "The Final Secret of the Pearl Harbor Attack" in which he accused FDR of inviting Japanese blow; May 13, Boston. [Vol. XIV, p. 178C2]

Willem van der Vorn, 83, bd. chrmn. Holland-America Line, industrialist, financier; death Apr. 29 in Rotterdam reported May 3.

Dr. Theodore Max Vogelstein, 76, German-born industrialist - economist who helped found post-World War I German Democratic Party, later fled Nazi regime; May 5 in Paris.

Erich Von Stroheim, 71, Austrian-born film actor & director who appeared in "Grand Illusion," "Sunset Boulevard" & many other films, personified bald, rigid Prussian Army officer; May 12 in Paris of cancer. [See p. 60A3]

George Miller Wells, 77, engineer who aided in construction of Panama Canal; May 3 in Glen Ridge, N.J.

Povilas Zadeikis, 70, Lithuanian Amb. to U.S. since 1935 who remained envoy despite Russia's conquest of Lithuania in 1940; May 12, Washn.

SPORTS

Winners

Golf May 12: Jimmy Demaret, 46, of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. won the $20,000 Hot Springs (Ark.) open [see p. 75D1]; Beverly Hanson, 33, of Indio, Calif. won the $1,350 Gatlinburg (Tenn.) women's open. [See p. 152G1] . . . **Handball:** Vic Herskowitz retained the AAU one-wall singles title in Brooklyn May 12. [See Vol. XVI, p. 172G1] . . . **Horse racing:** Happy Hill Farm's Kingmaker, Bob Ussery up, won the $56,900 Grey Lag handicap at Jamaica (N.Y.) May 11, for $38,800. [See p. 152E1] . . . **Rowing** May 11: Cornell won the Carnegie Cup race with Yale, Princeton & Syracuse in Ithaca, N.Y.; Harvard won the Adams Cup race with Navy & Penn in Philadelphia. [See p. 112G2] . . . **Track:** USC won the team title in the West Coast Relays in Fresno, Calif. May 11; the Abilene Christian Coll. (Tex.) team (Griggs, Woodhouse, Segrest, Morrow) tied the unofficial world record of 39.9 sec. in the 440-yd. relay [see p. 144D2]. Leonid Spirin set a world record of 1 hr. 5 min. 45.8 sec. for the 15-km. walk in Moscow May 8. [See p. 60A1] . . . **Trapshooting:** Mitchell May 3d of Bronxville, N.Y. won the natl. amateur handicap tourney in Pelham Manor, N.Y. May 12. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416A2] . . . **Volleyball:** the Hollywood (Calif.) Comets won the masters division, Fla. State U. the intercollegiate division of the U.S. championship tourney in Memphis May 9. [See Vol. XVI, p. 164B2] . . . **Weightlifting:** Southwestern La. Inst. won the U.S. collegiate title in Lafayettte, La. May 12.

13 Die in Auto Race. 3 drivers & 10 spectators were killed due to crashes during the Mille Miglia (1,000-mi.) auto road race from Brescia to Rome, Italy & return May 12. Drivers killed: Marquis Alfonso de Portago, 28, of Spain, also an Olympic bobsledder, & his co-driver, Edmund (Gunner) Nelson of Beloit, Wis. when their Ferrari was wrecked by a blowout & rolled into several spectators near Guidizzolo; Joseph Gottingus, 44, of Holland, whose Triumph struck a tree near Florence. Piero Taruffi, 54, of Italy won the race in a 3.8-liter Ferrari in 10 hr. 27 min. (94.7 mph.).

The Italian Automobile Club & Italian Motorcycling Fed. suspended May 14 all other road races scheduled for this year, due to a press & Parliamentary outcry against the Mille Miglia disaster. [See p. 144G1; Vol. XVI, 148A1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. Deaths of 53 persons in a cholera epidemic in Calcutta the past 2 weeks were reported by the Indian Medical Assn. May 8. [See p. 144A3] . . . 50 persons were drowned when 4 river boats capsized in tornadoes May 11 in East Pakistan. . . . 37 persons aboard a Spanish Aviaco plane were killed when it crashed & burned May 9 at Barajas Airport, Madrid. . . . 15 persons in an Argentine airliner died when it crashed May 13 on Meta Mt. in the Andes. . . . 7 children aged 8 mos. to 5 yrs., including all 5 children of Mr. & Mrs. Martin Davis, were burned to death when fire destroyed a 3-family house May 11 in Stratford, Conn. . . . Continuing tornadoes & heavy rains in Texas caused 4 deaths from a flash flood May 12 in Lamapsas, 4 more deaths in other parts of Texas and an estimated $3-$5 million damage. . . . Forest fires were reported May 14 to have destroyed an estimated 15,000 acres of woodland in New York state. Heavy rains May 11 ended a fire that burned 20,000 acres at Plymouth, Mass. . . . National air safety should be delegated to a completely independent Fed. Aviation Agency, the President's Aviation Facilities Planning Comm. reported May 14 in Washington. The commission, headed by Edward P. Curtis, suggested that the new agency absorb the Civil Aeronautics Admin. and strip the Civil Aeronautics Bd. of most of its powers because the CAB had failed to take "prompt, corrective action on lessons learned from crashes" and could not "anticipate potential accidents." (12 new super-skyways for non-stop flights between east & west coasts were to be established by the end of 1958, the CAA disclosed May 8 in Washington. The plan called for all transcontinental liners to use "controlled airspace" monitored by air traffic control centers.) [See p. 112D3] . . . Wreckage of a Trans-Canada airliner lost Dec. 9, 1956 with 62 persons aboard was discovered May 12 on Mt. Slosse, near Vancouver, B.C. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416D2]

Crime. Saul Sydney Klass, 61, was arrested by Oakland, Calif. police May 13 in connection with the fatal shooting that day of Dr. Harold G. Trimble, 60, lung specialist & ex-pres. of the Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. Police said that Klass' wife, a former patient of Trimble's, had committed suicide in 1954 and that Klass had held Trimble responsible. . . . Lawrence Madsen, 14, confessed to Chicago police May 14 that he had fatally stranged a neighbor's child, Lise Jorgensen, 3, May 13 and buried her body under her front porch. . . . The body of Brenda Jane Doucette, 8, who disappeared on her way to school May 14 in Bristol, Conn., was discovered that night near her home. She had been stabbed 22 times & strangled with a man's sweater.

Married: Radio-TV moderator Bill Leonard 2d, to Mrs. Norma Kaphan Wallace; May 11 in New York (2d for both). . . . TV performer Helen O'Connell to author Tom Chamales; May 9 in New York. [See p. 136G3] . . . Bandleader Charlie (Daly) Barnet, 43, to singer Joy Windsor, 26; May 8 in Yuma, Ariz. (his 10th, her 2d). . . . Nova Scotia Premier Robert Lorne Stanfield, 42, to Mary Margaret Hall; May 10 in Halifax (his 2d). . . . Singer Kay Starr to Albuquerque, N. M. businessman George Mellon; marriage in Mexico revealed May 8.

Divorced: Peruvian singer Yma Sumac, 35, from husband-mgr. Moises Vivanco; May 14 in Hollywood.

Birthdays: Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman was 73 May 8. . . . Mrs. John Doud, mother-in-law of Pres. Eisenhower, was 79 May 13.